50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

COUNTRY

DATE OF INFORMATION

1950 - 1953

SUBJECT

Economic - Chemical industry, fertilizers

DATE DIST. 4 NOV 1953

HOW

Γ

PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

SAIL 0.01. 22 70 0 0 12373

WHERE

PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED

15 Mar - 3 Jul 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE Russian

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFICTION THE NATIONAL DEFENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN PREMEAVING OF THEE IS, SECTIONS 393 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSHISSICH ON BEEL LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROVINGITED BY LAS, THE REPORDECTION OF THIS TOWN IN SPONSET OF

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

As indicated

USSR CHEMISTS DEVELOP NEW FERTILIZER; INORGANIC FERTILIZER PRODUCTION INCREASES

DEVELOP CHLORINE-FREE FERTILIZER -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 14 Jun 53

Even before World War II, a group of scientific associates of the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR, developed methods for obtaining new, more effective fertilizers, under the direction of Academician N. S. Kurnakov. This work was continued after the war.

A. Ya. Tworvkin and F. M. Perel'man, Candidates in Chemical Sciences, have developed a new type of chlorine-free concentrated fertilizer which contains up to 74 percent of nutritive substances. The remaining 26 percent contains the hydrogen and oxygen necessary to form compounds with the other elements. All the nutritive substances of this fertilizer consist of phosphorus salts of potassium and phosphorus salts of ammonium which are completely soluble in water.

The value of this fertilizer is particularly apparent if it is compared with already known fertilizers such as superphosphate and potassium chloride. Superphosphate contains only 18 percent nutritive substances, with the remaining 82 percent filler. Therefore, the shipping of superphosphate to distant places taxes the transportation system for more than does that of the new fertilizer. The fault of the chief potassium fertilizer, potassium chloride, is that it contains chlorine which is harmful to some plants, particularly to technical cultures.

The new type of chlorine-free fertilizer is already being prepared at an experimental plant of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry USSR. Its use will increase productivity considerably and will improve the quality of flax, tobacco, tea, essential oils, and other cultures. During 1953, the fertilizer will be used in experimental fields in both the south and north of the country.

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE NAVY NSRB DISTRIBUTION

ARMY AIR FBI



50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW METHOD OF PREPARING POTASH -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 3 Jul 53

The glass industry requires a tremendous amount of potash, which at present is obtained from the ash resulting from the burning of sunflower stalks. As a result, agriculture loses much valuable fertilizer every year.

The Scientific Research Institute of Applied Chemistry, Ministry of the Local Industry RSFSR, has developed a method of preparing potash from silicon fluorides of potassium obtained as by-products of the superphosphate industry. Experiments carried out in the laboratory of the institute gave excellent results. An installation for obtaining potash from the new raw material is being tried out under plant conditions.

PLAN FULFILLMENT BY FERTILIZER INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Pravda, 16 May 53

In 1950, the production of all types of inorganic fertilizers exceeded the prewar level. For nitrogen fertilizers, production was 2.2 times the prewar level; for phosphates, 1.8 times; for potassium fertilizers, 1.3 times. In 1951-1952, a further increase in these types of products continued. The 1952 output plan was exceeded. The first quarter 1953 plan for inorganic fertilizers as a whole was fulfilled 103.2 percent, including nitrogen fertilizers 104.4 percent, phosphates 102.7 percent, and potassium fertilizers 102.8 percent. The best results in plan fulfillment were attained by the Kemerovo, Dneprodzerzhinsk, and Berezniki nitrogen fertilizer plants, the Solikamsk Potassium Combine, the Voskresensk Chemical Combine, and the Riga and Vinnitsa superphosphate plants.

CHIRCHIK PLANT COMPLETES PLAN -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 15 Mar 53

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine has completed the first quarter 1953 plan for the output of inorganic fertilizer. The first cars of ammonium nitrate above the plan have been shipped to the country's cotton growers.

RIGA PLANT TO DELIVER ABOVE-PLAN OUTPUT -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 30 Apr 53

The Riga Superphosphate Plant fulfilled the 4-month plan for all production indexes 3 days ahead of schedule. It also lowered production costs 3 percent below the plan. By the end of April, the superphosphate workers will have produced hundreds of tons of inorganic fertilizer above the plan.

ALAVERDI PLANT STEPS UP FERTILIZER OUTPUT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 10 Apr 53

The Alaverdi Chemical Plant is making an effort to increase its output of inorganic fertilizer. The plant exceeded the first quarter 1953 plan.

- E N D -	
	50X1-HUN
	;
	:
	:

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL